

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SHEPARD JOHNSON,

Plaintiff,

No. CIV S-10-1968 GEB GGH PS

vs.

CHESTER MITCHELL, et al.,

ORDER AND FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Defendants.

Plaintiff initiated this diversity action for malicious prosecution and civil conspiracy to commit malicious prosecution against various defendants on July 23, 2010 and is currently proceeding with the third amended complaint filed on November 6, 2011. (See Dkt. No. 119.)

Presently pending before the court are defendant Ford Hermansen's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction (dkt. no. 151) and defendants Michael Mode and Lynn Yarrington's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction (dkt. no. 179). Plaintiff filed opposition briefs to both motions (dkt. nos. 185, 186), and defendants Mode and Yarrington filed a reply brief (dkt. no. 188). Subsequently, the motions were submitted on the record without oral argument. After considering the papers in support of and in opposition to the motions, the court's record in this matter, and the applicable law, the court **FINDS AS FOLLOWS:**

11

1 BACKGROUND

2 The facts and procedural history of this case were previously described in detail in
3 the court's March 2, 2012 order and findings and recommendations related to other motions filed
4 in this matter. (See Dkt. No. 169.) As such, the court only sets forth some limited background
5 facts here.

6 Plaintiff is a real estate developer who claims that the defendants purchased lots
7 for a planned unit development on an island in Panama. (See Third Amended Complaint, Dkt.
8 No. 119 ["TAC"] at 2-3.) Plaintiff alleges that defendants did not want to be subject to the
9 Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions ("CC&Rs") for the development, and so rather than
10 settling the matter by way of a contract dispute resolution, defendants "banded together and
11 launched a barrage of deliberate falsehoods, and engaged in wrongful conduct...aimed at
12 upsetting and intimidating him, destroying his reputation and business, disrupting relations with
13 other lot owners, and discouraging prospective purchasers. (TAC at 3-4.) Defendants also
14 allegedly initiated criminal proceedings against him in the Panama courts which were
15 purportedly later dismissed, and which are the subject of plaintiff's malicious prosecution and
16 conspiracy claims in this litigation. (TAC at 4-6.) Plaintiff alleges that he was forced to file for
17 bankruptcy on July 3, 2007 "due in significant part to the false criminal complaints filed by
18 Defendants." (TAC at 5.)

19 The instant motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction followed, each of
20 which will be addressed separately below.

21 DISCUSSION

22 Defendants' Mode and Yarrington's Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal
23 Jurisdiction

24 Defendants Mode and Yarrington move to dismiss plaintiff's claims against them
25 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2), contending that they do not have the requisite minimum
26 contacts with the forum state of California to allow the court to exercise personal jurisdiction

over them.

Whether Personal Jurisdiction Exists Over Defendants Mode and Yarrington

The plaintiff generally bears the burden of establishing the district court's personal jurisdiction over the defendant. Harris Rutsky & Co. Ins. Servs., Inc. v. Bell & Clements Ltd., 328 F.3d 1122, 1128-29 (9th Cir. 2003). "A non-resident defendant may be subject to the personal jurisdiction of the court where the defendant has either a continuous and systematic presence in the state (general jurisdiction), or minimum contacts with the forum state such that the exercise of jurisdiction 'does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice' (specific jurisdiction)." Martinez v. Manheim Central California, 2011 WL 1466684, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 18, 2011) (citing Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington, 325 U.S. 310, 316 (1945)). "Where there is no federal statute applicable to determine personal jurisdiction, a district court should apply the law of the state where the court is located." Id. (citing Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co., 374 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004)). "California law requires only that the exercise of personal jurisdiction comply with federal due process requirements." Id. (citing Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 410.10 and Fred Martin Motor Co., 374 F.3d at 800-01).

Defendants Mode and Yarrington submitted declarations indicating that they are residents of Vermont, have never resided in California, and do not regularly conduct business or travel to California. They have also never owned property in California; paid taxes on their own behalf in California; maintained a bank account in California; registered to vote in California; been employed in California; held a telephone listing, address listing, or postal listing in California; or made a court appearance in California. (See Dkt. Nos. 179-2, 179-3.)

Defendant Mode stated that, as a wood artist with his only studio in Vermont, he attended craft shows in California on two occasions approximately ten years ago, and that his work was carried and sold intermittently by two galleries in California between 1993 and 2011.

1 His only personal contact with plaintiff was when he signed the purchase contract in Panama. In
2 2004, at plaintiff's direction, he also sent two checks to plaintiff's business in California to cover
3 homeowners association dues and other fees. He recalls posting two or three messages on a
4 website maintained by plaintiff for the property owners to communicate with each other, but
5 cannot recall the content of the messages. (Dkt. No. 179-3.) Although the operative complaint
6 recites various allegedly defamatory or malicious messages posted by some of the other
7 defendants, plaintiff does not cite to any such messages posted by defendant Mode.

8 Defendant Yarrington stated that, as a weaver and fabric designer with her only
9 studio in Vermont, she participated in one craft show each year in California between 1985 and
10 2009 to sell artwork. Her artwork is currently sold in one gallery in California, and has been sold
11 intermittently at five other California galleries over the last twenty years. She also remits taxes to
12 the State of California on behalf of customers who purchase artwork from her at the craft shows
13 she occasionally attends in California. Her only personal contact with plaintiff was when she
14 signed the purchase contract in Panama. Defendant Yarrington never posted any messages to the
15 above-mentioned website maintained by plaintiff. (Dkt. No. 179-2.)

16 Furthermore, defendants Mode and Yarrington argue that they had taken no action
17 in California with respect to plaintiff's allegations – the underlying property dispute occurred in
18 Panama over property located in Panama, the negotiation and agreement for purchase and sale of
19 the property occurred in Panama, and the criminal actions described in plaintiff's complaint were
20 filed against plaintiff in Panama.

21 In his opposition, plaintiff does not dispute these defendants' contention that they
22 lack the requisite minimum contacts with California. Instead, however, plaintiff argues that these
23 defendants consented to this court exercising personal jurisdiction over them by virtue of the
24 following clause in the Purchase Contract defendants entered into with one of plaintiff's
25 corporations, Grupo Islas Tropicales:

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The violation of these dispositions will be sanctioned with the annulment of this contract, the down payment, as well as the monthly installments already paid by THE BUYER will remain in favor of THE SELLER as indemnification. *Disputes will be resolved by mediation in Sacramento, California.*

4 (Dkt. No. 186-1 at 6 (emphasis added).) Plaintiff contends that this is a forum selection clause
5 and that defendants Mode and Yarrington, by agreeing to this clause, consented to this court's
6 jurisdiction.

7 As an initial matter, plaintiff correctly points out that the absence of minimum
8 contacts does not bar personal jurisdiction in cases where the defendant consented to the court's
9 jurisdiction. See Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd., 243 F. Supp. 2d 1073,
10 1082 (C.D. Cal. 2003) ("In the absence of a traditional basis for asserting jurisdiction (i.e.,
11 physical presence, domicile or consent), due process requires that a non-resident have certain
12 minimum contacts with the forum...."); see also Rahco Int'l, Inc. v. Laird Elec., Inc., 502 F.
13 Supp. 2d 1118, 1122 (E.D. Wash. 2006) (citing Burger King Corp v. Rudzewicz, 471 U.S. 462,
14 473 n.14 (1985)) ("[P]arties may consent to the jurisdiction of a particular court through the use
15 of a forum-selection clause in a contract, regardless of minimum contacts.")

16 First and dispository, the court observes that the mediation clause occurs in a
17 contract between plaintiff's corporation, Grupo Islas Tropicales, and defendants Mode and
18 Yarrington. The instant action is not a contractual dispute between Grupo Islas Tropicales and
19 defendants; nor is Grupo Islas Tropicales (or plaintiff on behalf of Grupo Islas Tropicales)
20 attempting to somehow compel mediation on a contractual dispute. Although the contract serves
21 as a backdrop to plaintiff's individual tort action, this is not a breach of contract action. See
22 Third Amended Complaint, listing nothing but malicious prosecution claims and a civil
23 conspiracy tort claim. As such, the mediation clause does not even apply to plaintiff's personal
24 tort claims raised in this action.

1 clause operates as a forum selection clause. Certainly, the clause defendants agreed to is not a
2 traditional forum selection clause, given that it does not indicate agreement to *litigate* claims in a
3 particular court or state.

4 Nevertheless, some courts have held that an agreement to arbitrate a dispute in the
5 forum state can constitute consent to personal jurisdiction in the forum state. See e.g. Doctor's
6 Assocs., Inc. v. Stuart, 85 F.3d 975, 983 (2d Cir. 1996) ("A party who agrees to arbitrate in a
7 particular jurisdiction consents not only to personal jurisdiction but also to venue of the courts
8 within that jurisdiction."). Other courts have held more narrowly that "[w]hen a party agrees to
9 arbitrate in a particular state, via explicit or implicit consent, the district courts of the agreed
10 upon state may exercise personal jurisdiction over the parties for the limited purpose of
11 compelling arbitration." Armstrong v. Assocs. Int'l Holdings Corp., 242 Fed. App'x 955, 957
12 (5th Cir. 2007). The reasoning is that courts of the chosen forum for arbitration must necessarily
13 have personal jurisdiction to compel arbitration; otherwise the agreement to arbitrate would be
14 effectively unenforceable. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Courtney Enterprises, Inc., 270
15 F.3d 621, 624 (8th Cir. 2001). The Ninth Circuit has not definitively ruled on whether an
16 agreement to arbitrate disputes in the forum state is by itself a consent to personal jurisdiction in
17 the forum state. See Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. v. Nat'l Bank of Cooperatives, 103 F.3d 888, 893-
18 94 (9th Cir. 1996).¹

19 Although there is a dearth of authority with respect to the effect of mediation
20 clauses and the question is a close one, the court finds that the mediation clause at issue here is
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22 ¹ In Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., the Ninth Circuit found that, even if an arbitration clause in
23 the agreement at issue did not amount to the defendant's consent to personal jurisdiction in
24 California, that defendant's contacts with California essentially satisfied the requirements of due
25 process. In addition to agreeing to arbitrate disputes in California, the defendant actually entered
26 California to arbitrate a dispute and to participate in adversarial bankruptcy proceedings. Thus,
the Ninth Circuit reasoned that the defendant had purposefully availed itself of the privilege of
conducting activities in California, the lawsuit arose out of those activities, and the court's
exercise of jurisdiction over the defendant was reasonable. See Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., 103
F.3d at 893-95.

1 not a forum selection clause. Even assuming, without deciding, that an agreement to *arbitrate* a
2 dispute in the forum state constitutes consent to personal jurisdiction in the courts of that state,
3 the same cannot be said for a *mediation* clause. Mediation is generally a non-binding, relatively
4 informal process that can take as little as one day or even a couple of hours. Sometimes parties
5 even appear at mediations over the telephone. Unlike arbitration, which is typically a binding
6 and more formal process that in various respects resembles litigation, mediation imposes a much
7 lesser burden and risk on the parties involved. Thus, an agreement to mediate in California
8 cannot reasonably be read as consent to full-scale litigation in a California district court. See
9 Chambers Medical Found. v. Chambers, 2007 WL 2350261, at *2 (W.D. La. Aug. 3, 2007)
10 (finding that a mediation clause selects a forum for mediation rather than litigation).

11 Accordingly, because defendants Mode and Yarrington did not consent to this
12 court's jurisdiction and do not have the requisite minimum contacts with California, the court
13 finds that it lacks personal jurisdiction over these defendants. Thus, the only issue remaining is
14 whether plaintiff's claims against defendants Mode and Yarrington should be dismissed or
15 transferred to the District of Vermont where they reside.

16 Whether Plaintiff's Claims Against Defendants Mode and Yarrington
17 Should be Transferred or Dismissed

18 28 U.S.C. § 1631 provides that:

19 Whenever a civil action is filed in a court...and that court finds that
20 there is a want of jurisdiction, the court shall, if it is in the interest
21 of justice, transfer such action...to any other such court in which
22 the action...could have been brought at the time it was filed...and
the action...shall proceed as if it had been filed in...the court to
which it is transferred on the date upon which it was actually filed
in...the court from which it is transferred.

23 In this case, the court cannot transfer the entire action to the District of Vermont, because it is
24 obvious that the Vermont district court would lack personal jurisdiction over several of the other
25 defendants.

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1 The Circuits are split regarding whether the language of 28 U.S.C. § 1631 permits
2 federal courts to partially transfer an action. See United States v. County of Cook, Ill., 170 F.3d
3 1084 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (approving transfer of some, but not all, claims); FDIC v. McGlamery, 74
4 F.3d 218, 222 (10th Cir. 1996) (finding transfer of some claims appropriate only after a Rule 21
5 severance); Hill v. United States Air Force, 795 F.2d 1067, 1070 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (finding that
6 the statute authorizes the transfer of an action, not a claim). Even within the same circuit, cases
7 have not always been consistent. The Tenth Circuit recently stated that, although transfer was a
8 discretionary option under 28 U.S.C. § 1631 to cure deficiencies related to personal jurisdiction,
9 it was “aware of no authority even permitting, much less requiring, a district court to unilaterally
10 split up an action and transfer the resultant components to diverse jurisdictions under the
11 auspices of § 1631.” Schrader v. Biddinger, 633 F.3d 1235, 1249-50 (10th Cir. 2011). However,
12 Schrader curiously cited to an earlier Tenth Circuit decision, Trujillo v. Williams, 465 F.3d 1210
13 (10th Cir. 2006), which actually held that the district court had discretion to sever and transfer a
14 plaintiff’s claims against Virginia-based defendants from his claims against New Mexico-based
15 defendants, or to dismiss the claims against the Virginia-based defendants, to cure jurisdictional
16 defects. Id. at 1216. Indeed, in Trujillo, because the district court had not indicated its reasons
17 for dismissing as opposed to transferring the claims, the Tenth Circuit remanded the case for a
18 specific determination of whether the plaintiff’s claims against the Virginia defendants should be
19 transferred rather than dismissed under the federal transfer statutes. Id. at 1222-23.

20 While the Ninth Circuit has not squarely addressed the issue, it implicitly
21 recognized that a portion of a case could be transferred. See e.g. Baeta v. Sonchik, 273 F.3d
22 1261, 1264 (9th Cir. 2001) (“Under the circumstances presented, transfer of the portion of the
23 habeas petition raising nationality allegations to this Court is appropriate.”); see also Nelson v.
24 International Paint Co., 716 F.2d 640, 642 (9th Cir. 1983). Additionally, the court agrees with
25 the rationale of the Federal Circuit in allowing transfer of individual claims:

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The United States suggests no logical reason why this remedy should not be allowed on a claim-by-claim basis. It would indeed be a curious result that a district court could transfer an action under § 1631 containing a single claim over which it lacked jurisdiction but could not transfer that claim if the claimant made an additional claim in his action over which the court did have jurisdiction. We see no reason to deny the remedial benefit of § 1631 in this circumstance merely because some of the claims were properly lodged in the transferor court.

County of Cook, Ill., 170 F.3d at 1089. Furthermore, in the event a Rule 21 severance² is technically required before transfer of individual claims so as to result in the transfer of an “action,” see 28 U.S.C. § 1631 and McGlamery, 74 F.3d at 222, the court has no difficulty doing so here. Defendants Mode and Yarrington are not indispensable parties to this action, and plaintiff’s claims against them can be severed if necessary to prevent prejudice. See Pamplona v. Hernandez, 2009 WL 578578, at * 3 (S.D. Cal. March 5, 2009).

Thus, the only question is whether transfer would be in the interest of justice. “When determining whether transfer is in the interest of justice, courts have considered whether the failure to transfer would prejudice the litigant, whether the litigant filed the original action in good faith, and other equitable factors.” Cruz-Aguilera v. INS, 245 F.3d 1070, 1074 (9th Cir. 2001). “Normally transfer will be in the interest of justice because normally dismissal of an action that could be brought elsewhere is time-consuming and justice-defeating.” Baeta v. Sonchik, 273 F.3d 1261, 1264-65 (9th Cir. 2001). This principle applies with even greater force when a claim would be time-barred without a transfer. *Id.*

Defendants first argue that severance and transfer are not in the interest of justice, because plaintiff is unlikely to succeed on the merits. Defendants point out that a malicious prosecution claim is generally disfavored under California law, see Estate of Tucker v. Interscope Records, Inc., 515 F.3d 1019, 1030 (9th Cir. 2008), and that plaintiff is therefore unlikely to succeed on his claims for conspiracy to commit malicious prosecution against defendants.

² Fed. R. Civ. P. 21 provides, in part, that “[t]he court may also sever any claim against a party.”

1 However, the court is unable to make a determination regarding the merits of plaintiff's claims
2 based on the present record, and therefore declines to reach the issue.

3 Defendants next argue that severance and transfer are inappropriate here, because
4 plaintiff's conspiracy to commit malicious prosecution claims, including the claims against
5 defendants Mode and Yarrington, were brought against all the defendants together for their
6 actions taken in concert. They contend that severing the conspiracy claims against these two
7 defendants would result in the same conspiracy issues being litigated in multiple forums, which
8 would not be in the interest of justice. See Kennedy v. Phillips, 2012 WL 261612, at *4 (W.D.
9 Wash Jan. 30, 2012) ("Severance is inappropriate when it results in the same issues being
10 litigated in two places.") While this court agrees that duplicative litigation as a general matter is
11 not in the interest of justice, the court disagrees with Kennedy to the extent it suggests that the
12 potential for duplicative litigation is the sole dispositive factor to consider in the transfer inquiry.
13 To the contrary, the Ninth Circuit instructed district courts to consider a range of equitable
14 factors in exercising its discretion. Cruz-Aguilera, 245 F.3d at 1074.

15 Here, other equitable factors militate in favor of transfer. Although the court
16 ultimately finds that it does not have personal jurisdiction over defendants Mode and Yarrington,
17 the court cannot confidently conclude that plaintiff acted in bad faith when bringing his claims
18 against these defendants in this district, especially in light of plaintiff's pro se status. More
19 importantly, failure to transfer the claims in this case would prejudice plaintiff, because plaintiff
20 would have to re-file his claims in the Vermont district court and pay another filing fee. Plaintiff
21 would also risk having his claims barred by the applicable statute of limitations. Although
22 defendants state in conclusory fashion that the statute of limitations should not bar plaintiff from
23 re-filing his claims in Vermont, they provide no briefing or argument in support of that assertion.
24 The court cannot determine, based on the record before it, exactly when plaintiff's causes of
25 action against defendants Mode and Yarrington may have arisen. In any event, if plaintiff can so
26 easily re-file his claims in Vermont, as defendants suggest, it would seem to be more sensible

1 and equitable to just transfer the claims. Defendants' argument that there is a "public policy
2 difference between the court facilitating duplicative litigation and [plaintiff] pursuing it on his
3 own" elevates form over substance. In any event, the court finds that the equitable factors taken
4 together weigh in favor of transfer pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

5 The court recognizes that transfer of the claims may result in some duplicative
6 litigation. However, in cases such as this one, where defendants are located in multiple different
7 states and abroad, some amount of duplicative litigation may well be unavoidable if plaintiff is to
8 be allowed an opportunity to pursue his claims against all alleged wrongdoers.

9 For these reasons, the court will recommend that defendants Mode and
10 Yarrington's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction be granted in part and that
11 plaintiff's claims against defendants Mode and Yarrington be severed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 21
12 and transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Vermont.

13 Defendant Hermansen's Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction

14 Defendant Hermansen also moves to dismiss plaintiff's claims against him
15 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2) on the grounds that he does not have the requisite minimum
16 contacts with the forum state of California to allow the court to exercise personal jurisdiction
17 over him.

18 Defendant Hermansen asserts that he is a resident of Panama, and that he does not
19 own property; conduct business; maintain any offices, agents, bank accounts, licenses, or
20 addresses in California; generate revenues from California; or pay taxes in California. He further
21 argues that the underlying property dispute occurred in Panama over property located in Panama,
22 the negotiation and agreement for purchase and sale of the property occurred in Panama, and the
23 criminal actions described in plaintiff's complaint were filed against plaintiff in Panama.

24 Plaintiff does not dispute that defendant Hermansen lacks the requisite minimum
25 contacts with California. However, plaintiff argues that defendant Hermansen waived his right to
26 assert a defense of lack of personal jurisdiction. This argument has merit. The Ninth Circuit

1 explained that:

2 Any time defendant makes a pre-answer Rule 12 motion, he must
3 include, on penalty of waiver, the defenses set forth in subdivision
4 (2) through (5) of Rule 12(b). If one or more of these defenses are
5 omitted from the initial motion but were “then available” to the
movant, they are permanently lost. Not only is defendant
prevented from making it the subject of a second preliminary
motion but he may not even assert the defense in his answer.

6 Chilicky v. Schweiker, 796 F.2d 1131, 1136 (9th Cir. 1986), rev’d on other grounds, 487 U.S.
7 412 (1988).

8 The docket in this case reveals that defendant Hermansen first filed a purported
9 motion to dismiss and/or answer on August 24, 2011. (See Dkt. No. 82.) The purported motion
10 to dismiss and/or answer was essentially a letter to the district judge disputing plaintiff’s
11 substantive allegations and outlining defendant Hermansen’s version of the facts related to this
12 case. Based on the facts and arguments set forth in the letter, defendant Hermansen requested
13 that he be dismissed from the case. Defendant Hermansen’s purported motion to dismiss and/or
14 answer did not raise the defense of lack of personal jurisdiction. Subsequently, on September 27,
15 2011, the court denied defendant Hermansen’s purported motion to dismiss and/or answer
16 without prejudice, and provided him with basic instruction on how to either (1) file an answer in
17 compliance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 8 or (2) properly file and notice a motion to dismiss pursuant to
18 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 and E.D. Cal. L.R. 230. (Dkt. No. 103.) Finally, on October 24, 2011,
19 defendant Hermansen filed an answer, which raised an affirmative defense of lack of personal
20 jurisdiction. (Dkt. No. 116.)

21 Based on the above, the court finds that defendant Hermansen has waived the
22 defense of lack of personal jurisdiction. Regardless of whether the August 24, 2011 letter is
23 construed as a motion to dismiss or an answer, defendant Hermansen failed to raise the issue of
24 personal jurisdiction in that initial motion or answer. While the letter was a procedurally
25 defective Rule 12(b) motion or answer, and was denied without prejudice on that basis, the court
26 is unable to construe it as a mere non-substantive appearance. In the letter, defendant Hermansen

1 clearly and in detail discussed the background facts and the merits of plaintiff's claims, and
2 requested dismissal of plaintiff's claims against him. Because he failed to object to any lack of
3 personal jurisdiction in that initial motion or answer, the defense was waived.

4 While the court is cognizant of defendant Hermansen's pro se status, pro se
5 parties are nonetheless required to abide by the rules of procedure, including the Federal Rules of
6 Civil Procedure. See Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir. 1995). Accordingly, the court
7 will recommend that defendant Hermansen's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction
8 be denied.

9 Subject Matter Jurisdiction

10 Nevertheless, for the reasons discussed below, dismissal of defendant Hermansen
11 may be necessary to cure potential defects in federal subject matter jurisdiction.

12 Even if a party does not question the court's subject matter jurisdiction, the court
13 is required to raise and address the issue *sua sponte*. See FW/PBS, Inc. v. City of Dallas, 493
14 U.S. 215, 230-31 (1990) ("The federal courts are under an independent obligation to examine
15 their own jurisdiction...."). The United States Supreme Court held that United States citizens
16 domiciled in a foreign country cannot be parties to a diversity action in federal court. See
17 Newman-Green, Inc. v. Alfonzo-Larrain, 490 U.S. 826, 828-29 (1989). In turn, the Ninth Circuit
18 has established several principles to guide the inquiry of where a party is domiciled:

19 First, the party asserting diversity jurisdiction bears the burden of
20 proof...Second, a person is 'domiciled' in a location where he or
21 she has established a 'fixed habitation or abode in a particular
22 place, and [intends] to remain there permanently or
23 indefinitely.'...Third, the existence of domicile for purposes of
24 diversity is determined as of the time the lawsuit is filed...Finally, a
25 person's old domicile is not lost until a new one is acquired...A
26 change in domicile requires the confluence of (a) physical presence
at the new location with (b) an intention to remain there
indefinitely."...Courts in other jurisdictions have recognized
additional principles relevant to our present analysis. The courts
have held that the determination of an individual's domicile
involves a number of factors (no single factor controlling),
including: current residence, voting registration and voting
practices, location of personal and real property, location of

1 brokerage and bank accounts, location of spouse and family,
2 membership in unions and other organizations, place of
3 employment or business, driver's license and automobile
4 registration, and payment of taxes...The courts have also stated that
domicile is evaluated in terms of 'objective facts,' and that
'statements of intent are entitled to little weight when in conflict
with facts.'

5 Lew v. Moss, 797 F.2d 747, 749-50 (9th Cir. 1986) (internal citations omitted). A party's place
6 of residence is *prima facie* evidence of domicile. State Farm Mut. Automobile Ins. Co. v. Dyer,
7 19 F.3d 514, 520 (10th Cir. 1994).

8 In his motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, defendant Hermansen
9 indicated that he currently resides in Panama and no longer owns or maintains a residence in the
10 United States. (Dkt. No. 151 at 2-3.) Moreover, in an earlier filing with the court, defendant
11 Hermansen stated that he has lived on his Panama property since the house on it was completed
12 in 2003. (Dkt. No. 77.) He also suggested that the Minnesota address at which plaintiff initially
13 attempted to serve him was abandoned and not used since 2006. (Dkt. No. 77.) Plaintiff first
14 named defendant Hermansen as a defendant on October 28, 2010. (See Dkt. No. 5). As such,
15 the court has significant concerns that defendant Hermansen was actually domiciled in Panama at
16 that time, thereby destroying complete diversity. If so, the court is required to dismiss defendant
17 Hermansen as a dispensable nondiverse party pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 21 to cure the
18 jurisdictional defects or to dismiss the entire action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.
19 Newman-Green, Inc., 490 U.S. at 833, 837-38.

20 In light of the above, plaintiff will be provided an opportunity to file a brief,
21 limited to 15 pages, along with a declaration relating any facts and attaching any evidence
22 plaintiff currently has that defendant Hermansen was domiciled in a U.S. state other than
23 California as of October 28, 2010 (the date on which the First Amended Complaint was filed and
24 Hermansen was first joined as a defendant). In the alternative, plaintiff may file a request for
25 dismissal of defendant Hermansen from the action. In the event plaintiff opts to brief the issue of
26 defendant Hermansen's domicile, defendant Hermansen will be allowed to file a responsive

1 brief, limited to 15 pages, along with a declaration relating any facts and attaching any evidence
2 defendant Hermansen has that he was domiciled outside of the United States as of October 28,
3 2010.³ The parties' briefing should, to the extent possible, address the factors outlined in Lew v.
4 Moss, 797 F.2d 747, 749-50 (9th Cir. 1986), as discussed above.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the reasons outlined above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

7 1. Within 21 days of the date of service of this order, plaintiff shall file and serve
8 either (a) a brief, limited to 15 pages, along with a declaration relating any facts and attaching
9 any evidence plaintiff currently has that defendant Hermansen was domiciled in a U.S. state other
10 than California as of October 28, 2010 or (b) a request for dismissal of defendant Hermansen
11 from the action.

12 2. In the event plaintiff elects to brief the issue of defendant Hermansen's
13 domicile, defendant Hermansen shall, within 21 days of service with plaintiff's brief, file and
14 serve a responsive brief, limited to 15 pages, along with a declaration relating any facts and
15 attaching any evidence defendant Hermansen currently has that he was domiciled outside of the
16 United States as of October 28, 2010. Thereafter, the matter shall be submitted on the record
17 without oral argument, with a written order and/or findings and recommendations to be issued by
18 the court.

19 IT IS ALSO HEREBY RECOMMENDED THAT:

20 1. Defendants Mode and Yarrington's motion to dismiss for lack of personal
21 jurisdiction (dkt. no. 179) be granted in part and that plaintiff's claims against defendants Mode
22 and Yarrington be severed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 21 and transferred to the United States District
23 Court for the District of Vermont.

24
25 3 The parties are advised that the purpose of the declarations is to relate facts and to attach
26 and authenticate documentary evidence. Arguments made in the briefs should not be repeated in
the declarations.

2. Defendant Hermansen's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction (dkt. no. 151) be denied.

3 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
4 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen
5 (14) days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written
6 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned
7 “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Any reply to the objections
8 shall be served and filed within seven (7) days after service of the objections. The parties are
9 advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the
10 District Court’s order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

DATED: May 4, 2012

/s/ Gregory G. Hollows
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

GGH/wvr
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